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Chief Juſtice JAY's *opinion, on the queſtion—"whether a State be liable to be ſued by a private citizen of another State?"*

THE queſtion we are now to decide has been accurately ſtated, viz. Is a State ſuable by individual citizens of another State?

It is ſaid that Georgia refuſes to appear and anſwer to the Plaintiff in this action, becauſe ſhe is a *ſovereign* State, and therefore not *liable* to ſuch actions.

In order to aſcertain the merits of this objection, let us enquire,

1. In what ſenſe Georgia is a ſovereign State.

2. Whether ſuability is incompatible with ſuch ſovereignty.

3. Whether the Conſtitution (to which Georgia is a party) authoriſes ſuch an action againſt her.

Suability and *ſuable* are words not in common uſe, but they conciſely and correctly convey the idea annexed to them.

1. In determining the ſenſe in which Georgia is a ſovereign State, it may be uſeful to turn our attention to the political ſituation we were in, prior to the Revolution, and to the political Rights which emerged from the Revolution.

All the country now poſſeſſed by the United States was then a part of the dominions appertaining to the crown of Great-Britain.

Every acre of land in this country was then held mediately or immediately by grants from that crown.

All the people of this country were then, ſubjects of the king of Great-Britain, and owed allegiance to him; and all the civil authority then exiſting or exerciſed here, flowed from the head of the Britiſh empire. They were in a ſtrict ſenſe *fellow* ſubjects, and in a variety of reſpects one people. When the revolution commenced, the patriots did not aſſert that only the ſame affinity and ſocial connection ſubſiſted between the people of the colonies, which ſubſiſted between the people of Gaul, Britain, and Spain, while Roman provinces, viz. only that affinity and ſocial connection which reſult from the mere circumſtance of being governed by the ſame prince—different ideas prevailed, and gave occaſion to the Congreſs of 1774 and 1775.

The revolution, or rather the declaration of Independence, found the people *already* united for general purpoſes, and at the ſame time providing for their more domeſtic concerns by State conventions, and other temporary arrangements.

From the crown of Great-Britain, the ſovereignty of their country paſſed to the people of it—and it was then not an uncommon opinion, that the unappropriated lands which belonged to that crown, paſſed not to the people of the colony or States within whoſe limits they were ſituated, but to the whole people—on what ever principles this opinion reſted, it did give way to the other, and thirteen ſovereignties were conſidered as emerging from the principles of the revolution, combined with local convenience and conſiderations—the people nevertheleſs continued to conſider themſelves, in a national point of view, as one people; and they continued without interruption to manage their national concerns accordingly—Afterwards, in the hurry of the war, and in the warmth of mutual confidence, they made a confederation of the States the baſis of a general government. Experience diſappointed the expectations they had formed from it; and then the people, in their collective and national capacity, eſtabliſhed the preſent Conſtitution.

It is remarkable that in eſtabliſhing it, the people exerciſed their own rights, and their own proper ſovereignty, and conſcious of the plenitude of it, they declared with becoming dignity, "We the *People* of the United States, "do ordain and eſtabliſh this Conſtitution."

Here we ſee the people acting as ſovereigns of the whole country; and in the language of ſovereignty, eſtabliſhing a Conſtitution by which it was their will, that the ſtate governments ſhould be bound, and to which the State Conſtitutions ſhould be made to conform.

Every State Conſtitution is a compact made by and between the citizens of a State to govern themſelves in a certain manner—and the Conſtitution of the United States is likewiſe a compact made by the people of the United States to govern themſelves as to general objects, in a certain manner. By this great compact however, many important prerogatives were transferred to the national government, ſuch as thoſe of making war and peace, contracting alliances, coining money, &c. &c.

If then it be true, that the ſovereignty of the nation is in the people of the nation, and the reſiduary ſovereignty of each State in the people of each State, it may be uſeful to compare theſe ſovereignties with thoſe in Europe, that we may thence be enabled to judge, whether all the prerogatives which are allowed to the latter, are alſo eſſential to the former. There is reaſon to ſuſpect that ſome of the difficulties which embarraſs the preſent queſtion, riſe from inattention to the differences which ſubſiſt between them.

It will be ſufficient to obſerve briefly, that the ſovereignties in Europe, and particularly in England, exiſt on *feudal* principles. That ſyſtem conſiders the *prince* as the *ſovereign*, and the *people* as his *ſubjects*—it regards his *perſon* as the object of allegiance, and excludes the idea of his being on an equal footing with a ſubject, either in a court of juſtice or elſewhere. That ſyſtem contemplates him as being the fountain of honor and authority; and from his grace and grant derives all franchiſes, immunities and privileges—it is eaſy to perceive that ſuch a ſovereign could not be amenable to a court of juſtice, or ſubjected to judicial controul and actual conſtraint. It was of neceſſity, therefore, that ſuability became incompatible with ſuch ſovereignty. Beſides, the prince having all the executive powers, the judgment of the courts would, in fact, be only monitory, not mandatory to him, and a capacity to be adviſed, is a diſtinct thing from a capacity to be ſued. The ſame feudal ideas run through all their juriſprudence, and conſtantly remind us of the diſtinction between the prince and the ſubject. No ſuch ideas obtain here—At the revolution, the ſovereignty devolved on the people; and they are truly the ſovereigns of the country—but then they are *ſovereigns without ſubjects* (unleſs the African ſlaves among us may be ſo called)—and have none to govern but *themſelves*—the citizens of America are equal as fellow-citizens, and as joint tenants in the ſovereignty.

From the differences exiſting between feudal ſovereigns, and governments founded on compacts, it neceſſarily follows that their reſpective prerogatives muſt alſo differ.

Sovereignty is the right to govern; a nation or ſtate-ſovereign is the perſon or perſons in whom that reſides. In Europe the ſovereignty is generally aſcribed to the prince—here it reſts with the people—there, the ſovereignty actually adminiſters the government; here, never in a ſingle inſtance—our Governors are the agents of the people, and at moſt ſtand in the ſame relation to their ſovereign, in which regents in Europe ſtand to their ſovereigns. Their princes have *perſonal* powers, dignities and pre-eminencies—our rulers have none but *official*; nor do they partake in the ſovereignty otherwiſe, or in any other capacity, than as private citizens.

2. The ſecond object of inquiry now preſents itſelf, viz. whether ſuability is incompatible with State ſovereignty.

Suability—by whom? not a ſubject—for in this country there are none—not by an inferior; for all the citizens being as to civil rights perfectly equal, there is not, in that reſpect, one citizen inferior to another.

It is agreed that one free citizen may ſue another—the obvious dictates of juſtice, and the purpoſes of ſociety demanding it.

It is agreed that one free citizen may ſue any number on whom proceſs can be conveniently executed—nay, in certain caſes, one citizen may ſue forty thouſand; for where a corporation is ſued, all the members of it are *actually*, though not *perſonally*, ſued.

In this city there are forty odd thouſand free citizens, all of whom may be collectively ſued by any individual citizen. In the State of Delaware, there are fifty odd thouſand free citizens, and what reaſon can be aſſigned why a free citizen who has demands againſt them ſhould not proſecute them? Can the difference between forty odd thouſand, and fifty odd thouſand make any diſtinction as to right? Is it not as eaſy, and as convenient to the public and the parties, to ſerve a ſummons on the Governor and Attorney-General of Delaware, as on the Mayor or other officers of the Corporation of Philadelphia?

(To be continued.)

FROM THE WESTERN STAR.

NO art, however vile—no plan, however wicked—no attempt, however baſe and unjuſtifiable, is left uneſſayed by a deteſted and abominated clan, to bring into diſrepute the meaſures of the Federal Government, to fix an odium upon its adminiſtration, and endeavor to render our free and happy citizens diſcontented with its operations.—A Philadelphia paper (the *National Gazette*) has for ſome time paſt teemed with abuſe and unjuſt invective againſt the Executive of the Union.—That herd of ſcribblers whoſe ebullitions have been ſent forth through the continent, have worn thread-bare the infamous epithets repeated and re-repeated againſt the officers of the General Government, without producing any of the diabolical effects intended.—It might have been expected that the illuſtrious WASHINGTON would have eſcaped the ſhafts of thoſe traitors to the peace and happineſs of our land; not from any regard *they* entertain for his eminent patriotiſm, and unparallelled ſervices in his country's cauſe, but rather from a fear that an open and invidious attack upon the Chief Magiſtrate of the Union, who lives in the hearts of his fellow-citizens, would give their infamous views a too public expoſition, and render abortive the object of their hopes—But as the great adverſary of mankind, after deluding his followers for a ſeaſon, it is ſaid at length leaves them in a lurch, ſo his offspring at the preſent day, after treading a while with more cautious ſteps, have in an unguarded moment, ſhewn publicly the cloven foot—a diſcovery which, while it will, if poſſible, draw on them a greater ſhare of contempt than they now receive, will alſo tend to rivet the MANOF THE PEOPLE more ſtrongly in the affections of the ſubjects of our equal, juſt, and free government.—The PRESIDENT is ſlandered by theſe unprincipled emiſſaries of anarchy, on account of his proclamation for the obſervance of a neutrality in the preſent European conteſt, and for his attachment to, and confidence in, thoſe men whoſe federaliſm, and energy of conduct form the ſtrongeſt barrier to mad miſrule—The proclamation is ſaid to be "a flagrant violation of *their rights*," and the Preſident's friends are aſſaulted with the old epithet, *ariſtocracy*.—This brood, who are continually loading the memory of LOUIS XVI. with every execration which hell engendered malice can ſuggeſt—who have branded FAYETTE with the vileſt appellations—and ſcandalized ſome of thoſe illuſtrious Gallican characters who aſſiſted in fighting the battles of our country, and, in it, have ſought a refuge from the fury of *Jacobin* perſecution—would now plunge our country into all the horrors of war, in defence of a people who are able to defend themſelves, and who will yet undoubtedly recover from the danger into which precipitate meaſures, and, in ſome inſtances, bloody zeal, has plunged them, and eſtabliſh a free and juſt government.——Theſe ſcribblers, too, are continually aſſailing us with the cry that trade is oppreſſed, and commerce cramped, by enormous duties;—and although our flouriſhing commercial ſituation, and our great and increaſing exports, give the lie to their aſſertions, yet, in order to be conſiſtent, *they* ought to alledge *our embarraſſments* as a ſtrong ſtimulous to the cultivation of peace—but conſiſtency has not any thing to do with their plans, and juſtice and honor bluſh at the mention of their motives.—It is only through the medium of *their* vehicles of abuſe that the *groans of oppreſſion* are heard—while, on the contrary, the people enjoy unlimited proſperity and happineſs—and, if they wiſely guard themſelves againſt unfounded inſinuations reſpecting men to whom their confidence is due, and continue firm in the ſupport of that government which, under Providence, is the ſource of their bleſſings, they may expect a tranſmiſſion of them, unimpaired, to the lateſt generation.

FROM THE SALEM GAZETTE.

A gentleman in Philadelphia writes thus—and it is painful in the extreme that he has occaſion to—to his friend in this town:—

"THE Preſident has met a volley of the moſt unmerited abuſe, on account of his Proclamation. It is to be regretted, that the men of virtue, and friends to the government, who are of one opinion in approving that meaſure, did not more generally declare their ſentiments; the addreſs from Salem has done honor to the citizens, and has ſerved the cauſe of our country. It is painful to think that any men ſhould be deſirous of embroiling this country, and connecting our affairs with thoſe of the governments of Europe, which are evidently haſtening to ruin, and laboring under every evil, which vice, deſpotiſm and faction can inflict. Tho' we are bound to wiſh for their happineſs, we are under no obligation to become parties to their contentions—we are not to imitate their manners, or to adopt their opinions, if we wiſh to conſult either their or our intereſts. It would be a laſting diſgrace, if not a ruinous calamity, to permit foreign councils to make an impreſſion here. Every man ought to bear teſtimony againſt any political connection with any country of Europe. It is our duty to treat all with perfect impartiality and with the ſtricteſt juſtice, and by every means in our power to arreſt that enthuſiaſm, which if indulged will neceſſarily divide our country into factions. This country, inſtead of being the moſt happy, would be the moſt wretched under heaven, if once engaged in thoſe vindictive and ſavage wars, which in all probability will ravage Europe during the preſent age. We enjoy the conſolation of believing the wiſhes of this country to be favorable to peace, order and virtue—it reſts with the good men to reſtrain the paſſions of the few who are turbulent."

Foreign Intelligence,

VIENNA, May 20.

SEVERAL Jacobin emiſſaries are among the Montenegrines, endeavoring to propagate their principles among thoſe mountaineers, and to induce them to make an irruption into the Venetian and Auſtrian territories.

CADIZ, May 7.

Four ſhips of the line have lately been ordered to be fitted at Ferrol. This makes the Spaniſh naval force fit for ſervice about 50 ſail of the line.

Upon the French frontiers there are now 130,000 men, inclusive of militia.

The Viviana frigate arrived here this day from Vera Cruz, laſt from Porto Rico, where they had heard of the war.—She left in the latter place the treaſure, which is to be conveyed to Europe by the San Pedro Alcantara. This treaſure is reported to be immenſe.

This very day likewiſe arrived the San Pedro regiſter ſhip from Lima. She has on board 1,345,593 hard dollars.

A French prize has come in here that is ſaid to be very rich. She is the Archimides, of Bourdeaux, from the Iſle of France, bound to Port L'Orient, and a prize to the Spaniſh ſhip of war the San Leandro. By this ſhip we have heard of the capture of the Spaniſh regiſter ſhip St. Jago el Fueſte, or the Achilles, by a French privateer from Havre, and of her recapture by an Engliſh ſquadron.—She is valued here, with the treaſure on board of her, and her cargo, at 2,500,000. She has 2,200,000 dollars on board of her.

Admiral Goodall, after having convoyed the Mediterranean fleet one hundred leagues to the weſtward of Cape St. Vincents, returned to Gibraltar about a week ago. He came in five days after leaving the fleet, without meeting with any occurrence.

TOURNAY, June 4.

Every thing here remains in much the ſame ſtate as when I had the pleaſure of addreſſing my laſt letter to you. We however have heard cannonading again, on the ſide of Valenciennes, this morning and late laſt night. An idea ſeems to have gone through the Britiſh camp, that a pretty general ſalute will be fired from the different cannon round Valenciennes this day, in honor of the King's birth-day, and that the bombardment will likewiſe begin this day. The combined armies ſeem determined upon expediting the ſiege of this city and of Conde, as they have, independent of the military, collected labourers to dig trenches and conſtruct batteries, which in point of number would form no inconſiderable army, it being ſaid that there are above 12,000 of them, and reinforcements are daily arriving.

BODENHEIM, May 21.

On the 15th inſt. the advanced poſts of the French were repulſed from Blieſcaſtel, by Col. Sockule. Whilſt the advanced poſts were thus engaged, Monſ. Houchard endeavored, with twenty thouſand infantry, and a conſiderable corps of cavalry, to turn Prince Hohenloe's camp near Homburg, and to take poſſeſſion of the important poſition of Kayſerlantern; but Prince Hohenloe, having received intimation of that intention, quitted Homburg, and returned with the greateſt expedition to Kayſerlantern, where he arrived only half an hour before the French army, and thus ſecured that poſition. The country of Deux Ponts, Homburg, and Carleſberg is conſequently again abandoned; and the French, upon taking poſſeſſion of the ſeveral towns deſerted by the Pruſſians, committed great devaſtations.

LONDON, June 3.

Kellerman, who has been tried and acquitted by the Revolutionary Tribunal, is to command the ſouthern army, in the room of Biron, who retires from indiſpoſition.

A very melancholy circumſtance happened on Friday evening at Grenier's Hotel, in Jermyn-ſtreet, St. James's.

About ſeven o'clock in the evening, the Duke de Sicigniano, who arrived in this country about two months ſince, being appointed to ſucceed the Prince Caſtelcicala, as Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the Court of Naples, put an end to his exiſtence, by placing a horſe piſtol to his temple, and blowing his brains out. Medical aſſiſtance was immediately ſent for, but the ſurgeons arrived only juſt in time to ſee him expire.

As ſoon as the event became known, the Prince Caſtelcicala, and ſome other foreign noblemen, went to Grenier's to view the body, and the Prince took charge of his effects. On Saturday morning, Mr. Burgeſs, one of his Majeſty's under Secretaries of State, at the requeſt of Lord Grenville, went to the Hotel to make the neceſſary enquiries concerning the ſuicide, and to give orders for the removal of the corpſe, and the interment. Mr. Burgeſs was at Grenier's near three hours, and was extremely attentive and minute in the inveſtigation of the buſineſs. The Court of Naples may be aſſured that every reſpect has been paid to this unfortunate Nobleman that circumſtances could allow.

The Duke de Sicigniano was a young Nobleman of one of the firſt families in Italy, of very amiable manners, and much beloved by thoſe who knew him.

The Count de Merci d'Argenteau is appointed by the Emperor to remain near the Prince de Cobourg, who is to conſult him on all matters of a civil nature. He is particularly charged with the correſpondence department of the armies, to receive all propoſitions that may be made on the part of France, from whom he holds a commiſſion of Miniſter Plenipotentiary.

This appointment of the Count de Merci has probably given riſe to the report of the Prince de Cobourg being about to reſign. At all events it appears evident that the Emperor rather chooſes to depend on the General's ſword, than on his head.

The preſent ſituation of affairs will not admit at this moment, perhaps, of an effectual oppoſition to the aggrandizement of the Muſcovite Empire; but as every ſtate in Europe is intereſted in proſcribing bounds to the power of Ruſſia, we have the ſtronger reaſon to lament, that it has been ſuffered to unite the ſeveral provinces of Poland to its already too extenſive territories; becauſe this acceſſion of dominion muſt inevitably create well founded jealouſies, and lay the ground work of future hoſtilities;—and a war in perſpective is certainly no pleaſant object to contemplate.

EMIGRANT ARMY OF CONDE.

Auberloeſtaden, near Spire, May 16.

"We are encamped to the left of the Auſtrians, at the diſtance of a league and a half from Landau, our advanced guard being ſtationed in the French villages. The Imperialiſts are a quarter of a league diſtant from our line, and there are frequent attacks, in which the patriots are always beaten, between the advance poſts. Yeſterday we had a little affair of this kind, which was attended on the ſide of the French by the loſs of thirty dead on the field, and eight priſoners. It is very ſingular, that on this occaſion, the Imperialiſts had not one man either killed or wounded. The Tyrolean Chaſſeurs and the legion of Mirabeau frequently meet the patriots, who, at whatever diſtance they may perceive the enemy, conſtantly run off full ſpeed.

"Deſerters in conſiderable numbers come in daily, and among them many of the regular cavalry and horſe Chaſſeurs. It ſtrikes me, that when it ſhall come to be known to the French troops in the camp at Wiſſembourg, where the Prince of Conde has ſtationed himſelf, the deſerters will flock in, in ſtill greater numbers. I do not, however, think we ſhall make any greater progreſs till the fall of Mentz.

"Our army becomes very numerous, and freſh Emigrants reach us daily. Our ſufferings during the winter have been very great; and the infantry have felt it the more eſpecially, becauſe in the expectation of re-entering France in the courſe of laſt year, they diſpoſed of the greater part of their effects.

"When the Imperial General Wurmſer lately paſſed our firſt line in review, he perceived ſeveral Frenchmen in a very deplorable plight: his eyes were bedewed with tears, and, turning to the Auſtrian officers who accompanied him, he exclaimed, "Sirs, theſe are gentlemen."

"Our diviſion of cavalry is more than four hundred ſtrong. Of theſe, two-thirds are either old officers or gentlemen, the other third conſiſts of emigrated French cavalry. We have a ſtandard to each diviſion; each of us carries a crape on his ſword; and on the right arm a white crape trimmed with black, having on the knot an eſcutcheon with three *fleurs-de-lys*."

An adjutant general from the army of the north, with a pair of colours taken from the enemy, announced in the national convention, May 25, that on the 24th, in the morning, the diviſion under the command of general Lamarlier had attacked the Dutch army near Menin, in three points. The enemy loſt all their poſts, 3 pieces of cannon, 7 waggons of ammunition and proviſions, 500 men killed, 300 taken priſoners, among whom are 28 officers, and one of ſuperior rank. The military cheſt was taken, as well as much property; and ſuch was the rapidity of the flight, the French were obliged to carry into Liſle 22 waggon loads of wounded left by the enemy on the field of battle. A grenadier, named Groſlambert, took the colours."

BRISTOL, May 25.

Mr. Burke, our Recorder, in his admirable charge delivered to the Grand Jury at the opening of the late Gaol Delivery for this City, ſpeaking of the intolerant and perſecuting ſpirit with which the Clergy of France have been purſued, ſays, that "Teſts, Declarations, and Oaths which were multiplied, varied, and impoſed upon them, being conſcientiouſly refuſed, thouſands of them were murdered, and the remainder, firſt hunted like wild beaſts through all parts of France, were by one ſweeping Decree, baniſhed forever from their country! That thus, Atheiſm, is little ſhort of being eſtabliſhed in that kingdom, there is not at this day (ſpeaking, he ſays, from undoubted information) one place open for religious worſhip of any kind or deſcription, in the vaſt Metropolis of that infatuated country!"

AMERICA.

NASSAU, (N.P.) July 9.

The Spaniſh governor of St. Domingo has iſſued a Proclamation, notifying, that "His Catholic Majeſty, willing to heap benefits and favours upon ſuch Frenchmen, as conduct themſelves with honor, under the preſent circumſtances, remain attached to their lawful ſovereign, and are ready to defend the good cauſe: his governor aſſures all ſuch in the name of the king, that they will be received under the protection, and ſhall enjoy thoſe privileges and exemptions, which their reſpective characters and circumſtances require: While others, who, by a contrary conduct, acquieſce in the perfidious views of the king's enemies, will be regarded, as they are every where, with horror, and without diſcrimination, as the moſt dangerous enemies.

BASSETERRE, July 11.

Extract of a letter from St. Vincent, July 1.

"You know we had an account of general Bruce, and the troops leaving Martinique. It ſeems he was aſſured by many of the principal inhabitants, that if he would only remain on the iſland, though inactive, there was a proſpect of a ſurrender. The fleet and army are now at Barbadoes. On the General's going there, the boats crew were ſo exaſperated at him, as to threaten to throw him overboard, and the people of the iſland treated him with great inſult—this is as the ſtory goes.

"Many thouſands of the royaliſts have quitted the iſland in the moſt diſtreſſed ſituation, and numbers of the moſt-opulent are reduced ſo low as to partake of the contributions made for them with thankfulneſs. We have about two thouſand here, and tis ſaid there are immenſe numbers at Grenada, and Trinidad, and a much greater number at Dominica—they ſay 10,000. They were ſo crowded on board the Calypſo, Malveaux's ſhip now here, that numbers were ſuffocated, and ſhe had near been loſt, occaſioned by the crowd on deck being ſo great the ſailors could not work the ſhip; many periſhed by the ſide of the ſhip, ſhe being ſo full that it was impoſſible to take in any more. Small veſſels are arriving every day as full as they can ſtand on deck."

BARBADOES.

By his Excellency the Governor, &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been repreſented to me by the planters, merchants and other inhabitants of this iſland, that there is at preſent a great ſcarcity of lumber, proviſions, and other articles of life; and that from the number of French public and private ſhips of war now cruizing upon the coaſts of the United States of America, there is very little probability of this colony being ſupplied by Britiſh veſſels. I do therefore by and with the advice and conſent of his majeſty's council, and by ſpecial authority repoſed in me for the benefit of his majeſty's ſubjects of my government, hereby iſſue this my proclamation, to permit and allow the following articles of flour, bread, rice, wheat or grain of any ſort, horſes, horned cattle or live ſtock of any kind, to be imported into and ſold in this iſland, for 12 months from the date hereof, or during the preſent war, from the ſaid United States of America, or from any iſlands or colony in theſe ſeas belonging to any European power or ſtate not actually at war with Great-Britain, in all ſhips and veſſels belonging to the ſaid United States of America, or to any of the aforeſaid Weſt India colonies. And all officers whomſoever, civil or military, within this government are hereby enjoined and required to pay due obedience to this my proclamation.

Given under my hand and ſeal at arms, at Pilgrim, this 26th day of June, 1793, and in the 33d year of his majeſty's reign.

D. PARRY.

By His Excellency's Command,
VALENTINE JONES.

God ſave the King.

NEWPORT, July 30.

GENEROUS ACTION.

EIGHT Inhabitants (victims of the unhappy event which occaſioned the deſtruction of the town of Cape-Francois) were obliged to fly from their houſes, and retired the 21ſt of June ult. on board the brig Jaſon, of Middletown, Connecticut, Capt. Moſes Tyron, who generouſly gave them ſhelter, and offered to carry them to New London, free from all expenſes. Agreeably to his orders, the 28th following, he arrived at Turk's-Iſlands, after ſunſet—before the brig came to, ſhe was boarded by the boat of the privateer ſloop Betſey & Polly, of St. Vincents, Capt. Wells.—Col. Alexander Murray, Governor of thoſe iſlands, who had been informed of their diſaſtrous ſituation, immediately repaired on board, and by all means endeavored to diſpel their fears. Capt. Tryon acquainted him with their misfortunes, and that ten negroes and a few trunks of linen wares, which were on board, were the remainder of their fortunes. The next morning, in preſence of the Colonel, and the Captain and officers of the ſloop, the brig was ſearched by the crew of the privateer, who after acknowledging the ſincerity of Capt. Tryon's declaration, retired, manifeſting that concern which is uſual with all tender-hearted mortals on ſuch an occaſion.

The worthy ſon of Lord Dunmore did not withhold his favours, but offered his aſſiſtance to thoſe unfortunate ſufferers, who were entertained by the inhabitants of Turk's Iſland, while they remained there.

Our gratitude, generous Man! is an acknowledgment due to your character—May your example, admired by all nations, entice imitators. ESTANSAN & ARNAUD.

July, 26, 1793.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 7.

At a meeting of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, legally convened on the 6th day of Auguſt, 1793, the Chamber proceeded to conſider the report of their Committee appointed at a previous meeting to frame reſolutions expreſſive of the ſenſe of this Corporation upon the conduct which it is their duty and intereſt to obſerve, in reſpect to the powers at war, when the following were unanimouſly adopted:

1ſt. Reſolved, That a ſtrict obſervance of exiſting treaties, and of neutrality enjoined by the Preſident's Proclamation, is, in our opinion, among the firſt duties which we owe to ourſelves, and to the mild government adopted by our country.

2d. Reſolved, That in our opinion it is contrary to the tenor of thoſe treaties, and the laws of the land, to engage on board of any Letter of Marque or privateer, or to aſſiſt in arming or fitting out veſſels to cruiſe againſt any of the powers at war; and that it is the duty of all good citizens, to unite their efforts to bring offenders in theſe reſpects to conviction and punithment.

3d. Reſolved, That the Proclamation of the Preſident of the United States, declaring their neutrality towards the powers at war, was in our opinion a meaſure wiſely calculated to promote the intereſts and preſerve the tranquility of our country; and that we conſider the ſame as a new proof of that watchful regard for the honor and proſperity of the nation, which has uniformly diſtinguiſhed the adminiſtration of our firſt magiſtrate.

4th. Reſolved, That the Preſident of the United States is the only organ thro' which the national will can be made known to foreign powers; and that any attempt of ſaid powers, or their miniſters, to communicate with this country, upon national objects otherways than thro' him, is an indignity to our conſtitution, an offence to the nation, and ought to excite the apprehenſion and diſpleaſure of all good and orderly citizens.

By order of the Corporation,
JOHN BROOME, Preſident.

A true extract from the minutes,
WM. LAIGHT, Sec'ry.

The following ſubſcription liſt will early in this week, be offered to the inhabitants of the ſeveral wards by the undernamed committee, who have been appointed for that purpoſe, by the corporation of the Chamber of Commerce, viz.

"To alleviate the diſtreſſes, and as far as lies in our power, to ſave from the extreme of wretchedneſs and deſpair, ſuch fellow beings as are doomed to drink deep of the cup of miſery; is a duty incumbent on us all—and perhaps never a ſubject preſented itſelf ſo intereſting to the ſympathy of the human heart, as the ſufferers by the diſaſter at the Cape, for whom the charitable donations of the citizens of New-York are ſolicited. Whatever cauſes may have led to the event, it is not the buſineſs of charity to enquire; it is ſufficient that they are men, and miſerable! We, therefore the ſubſcribers agree to pay to the committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce in this city, for the relief of theſe diſtreſſed individuals, the ſums affixed to our names.

New-York, Auguſt 1, 1793.

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND.

In COUNCIL, *July* 23, 1793.

EDWARD THORNTON, Eſq. having produced to this Board his commiſſion as Vice-Conſul from his Britannic Majeſty for this State, together with an exequatur or recognition of his ſaid quality, under the hand of the Preſident of the United States:

Ordered, That the ſaid recognition be publiſhed, for the information and government of the people of this State.

By Order,
T. JOHNSON, jun. Secretary.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Preſident of the United States of America,

To all whom it may concern.

EDWARD THORNTON, Eſq. having produced to me his commiſſion as Vice-Conſul from his Britannic Majeſty, for the State of Maryland. I do hereby recognize him as ſuch, and declare

him free to exercise, within the said state of Maryland, such functions and powers as may be given or permitted by the laws of the land to the Consuls of nations, between whom and the United States no treaty or convention exists, for permitting specific powers and functions to be exercised by their Consuls reciprocally.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the city of Philadelphia, the twelfth day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1793, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the eighteenth.

(Signed) G. WASHINGTON.

By the President,

Countersigned, THOMAS JEFFERSON.

ALBANY, July 29.

From several recent circumstances, we are led to believe that the British will very shortly surrender up the Western Posts to the United States. Report says, that troops are actually now raised to garrison Niagara, &c. and that materials have arrived in this city by direction of the Minister of War, for building magazines in this neighbourhood.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

Mr. FENNO,

MUCH has been said (more than it was supposed that even their small stock of modesty would have permitted the party to say) respecting the Jury in the late cause before the Circuit Court. I have not many observations to offer in regard to the *virtue, wisdom, spirit* or *independence* of said Jury—but thus much may be depended on, that if it should be again asserted in the National Gazette, or any *other* vehicle of falsehood, that the "security of the rights and liberties of mankind," in the smallest degree, depended on the virtue and independence of a *similar* Jury, not *this*, by any means; why, in that case, the story of the man who slept all day long from inebriation, the constable's story of the rum-bottle, and a great many other stories, all *tending* to shew that this business was highly honorary not only to the city, but to every individual concerned therein, whether Marshal, Doctor, Pettifogger, or what not, with annotations, &c. will most assuredly be handed to the public. There has not been many fouler attempts made since the *packing* times of James the second, and the infamous Judge Jeffries.

Q.

Philadelphia, Aug. 10.

Various reports having been circulated relative to the force of the British frigate the Boston, we are authorized to assert that the force of that vessel, on the morning of the day on which she engaged the Ambuscade, did not exceed 32 guns, English six, nine, and twelve pounders, and 210 men, officers and marines included.

Capt. Bompard, in his late engagement with the British frigate, was dressed in a jacket, with the Cap of Liberty on his head.

The French account of this action says, the Ambuscade lost 7 men killed, and 15 wounded.

The account further says, that the English fired a quantity of old iron, nails, broken knives, broken pots and broken bottles—*The English, in their accounts of naval engagements with the French, have frequently charged their enemies with doing the same.*

Capt. Bompard has presented to the New-York Tammany Society the colours which his frigate wore during the engagement between the Ambuscade and Boston.

The committees appointed to collect subscriptions for the relief of the French emigrants from Cape-Francois, in New-York, are proceeding in the business; and according to the newspapers of that city, meet with great success—several thousand dollars had been subscribed on Wednesday last.

Subscriptions are opened also in Boston, and in short, in almost all parts of the Union.

The collection in this city for the relief of the unfortunate St. Domingo sufferers, independent of the Theatre, and Circus benefits, and of the collection made by the French Patriotic Society, already exceeds 10,000 dolls. The subscription is not yet completed, and will probably produce 3,000 more.

Captain Swart, arrived yesterday from St. Thomas's, informs, that the armed vessel that insulted the Danish flag had been condemned, and the Captain sentenced to be hanged, as he could shew no commission. He, however, had the fortune to escape.

The Petite Democrate, after waiting off our Capes 15 days for the ship Jane, hearing that she was likely to be detained some time in Philadelphia, steered for the Chesapeak, where disturbances among her crew have thinned it.

Letters from Portugal mention the baptism of a young Portuguese Princess at Lisbon, daughter of the Prince of Brazil. She was baptized by 14 names, the first two Maria Theresa. The ceremony was performed with a jug of water, taken up for that purpose, last January, from the river Jordan, in Asia.

AUTHENTIC MERCANTILE INFORMATION.

It has been said, that the last arrivals from France make no mention of a decree of the National Convention relative to goods belonging to their enemies, found on board neutral vessels. From the *Chronique de Paris*, however, a very respectable paper, edited by two members of the Convention, we translate the following article. *Gen. Adv.*

"The English government appear desirous of treating republicans as wild beasts, who are to be brought to submit thro' hunger only, for they have ordered neutral vessels, loaded with provisions for our ports, to be stopt: If ever reprisals are warranted, it is when the necessaries of life are to be provided. The Convention has decreed this day, Thursday, May 9th, upon the report of the committee of Marine, that the French ships of war and privateers may stop and send into the ports of the republic, all vessels belonging to neutral powers, laden in the whole or in part with provisions for our enemies."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Barcelona (Spain) to his correspondent in Boston, dated May 15.

"The scarcity of wheat has been so great here this some time past, that we may justly say we are bordering on a famine, in consequence of the few arrivals from abroad, which has obliged us to mix a portion of Barley, Beans, Indian Corn, &c. with our bread; to make the little existencies of wheat go as far as possible; and even this substitute, we fear, would have been ere now exhausted had we not fortunately the arrival of some cargoes from different quarters.

"A parcel of flour and wheat has obtained here the exhorbitant price of 110 per qr. for the wheat, and 20 1-2 [current dollars*] per barrel for the flour, free of all charges, and ready money. We think these prices will be maintained until harvest, that promises pretty well, in consequence of the refreshing showers lately experienced, and even after, they will be supported very high, for in years of the greatest abundance, the crops never suffice for more than about three or four months consumption, which is materially increased, as we have to supply a large army in France, that is entirely dependant on us for succours, and from what quarter we are to look to for such supplies, we know not."

* *A dollar currency in Spain is in value about* 3/6 *sterling.*

Extract of a letter from Boston, July 13.

"Fallen man!" he pants for liberty, and yet perseveres in destroying freedom. But I have the consolation to believe, that a vast majority of the people are more pleased with our government, than the people of any other nation in the world with theirs—and the puffing and spattering in some *abandoned* papers, is the work of very few. *Two or three* scribblers in a State can keep up the dust, and make some folks believe they are numerous. A recent matter here will give food for the *Honi* *: A suit is instituted against this State, as you will see by the papers, and our *wise Governor*, ever *staunch* in defending *his* sovereignty *fires away*, and all his *fetters* will join in the cry—Time only can reveal the consequences.—I am a believer in Judge JAY's law doctrine: but whether there is enough of the true republican spirit and principle in our country to support a true republic, time only can determine. Our great *professed* doctrine is, "a government of *laws*, and not of *men*."—According to this principle (which is the life and soul of republican government) not only States, but the Nation, ought to be suable; and as the Nation appeals to the laws to recover its due from individual citizens, citizens have an equal right to appeal to the law for justice—otherwise the government *is not* a government of laws, but a government of men. I was at first sorry the action was brought forward so soon, in the case of Georgia, but perhaps it is best to bring us to the touchstone now, and see whether we have virtue and republicanism sufficient to maintain our government? It will try our democrats, who talk so loud and so much about their republicanism.

"You query as to our representatives.—I conjecture, with you, there may be some of a *doubtful gender*, but I think they will all pull the right way, and generally with our old members. Our members cannot serve themselves by being on the wrong side. This is true, in respect to all members, but unfortunately for themselves, and the public, there are some who think the crooked paths of iniquity will bring them soonest to the point they aim at."

* *Nickname for the Antis of Boston.*

NEW-YORK, August 8.

CITIZEN GENET arrived here yesterday at 12 o'clock: His arrival was announced by the ringing of bells and the firing of cannon: He was received at the battery by the committee appointed to present him the address voted on Thursday last, and conducted to the New-Coffee house, and from thence to his lodgings in Maiden Lane.

At a meeting of the Committee appointed to present an Address to Citizen Genet, at Corre's Hotel, on Wednesday the 17th August, 1793:

Commodore JAMES NICHOLSON in the Chair.

This committee, while they entertain the most profound veneration for the glorious cause of liberty in which the French nation is engaged, and are ready and willing at all times not only to express their unfeigned attachment to the Republic of France, but their sincere and most hearty wishes for its complete and perfect establishment, are deeply impressed with the importance of the United States observing a strict neutrality between the belligerent powers of Europe.

It is therefore the opinion of this committee, and they do accordingly resolve, (one person only dissenting) to recommend to their constituents, that they join their fellow-citizens, in the meeting proposed to be held to morrow, in front of Trinity Church, in order to co-operate with them most heartily in expressing their sincere, warm and unabated attachment for the person and character of the President of the United States—particularly our approbation of his late proclamation of neutrality—and also, of his Excellency Governor Clinton's conduct on the same occasion.

By order of the committee,

JAMES NICHOLSON, Chairman.

White Matlock, Secretary.

CONSISTENCY.

SOME *men*, who have *no* principles to boast,
Make *principles*, not *men*, their fav'rite Toast.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

The CHAPTER of ABSURDITIES.

IN those days a spirit of absurdity shall be apparent; the people shall say one thing, and those who dub themselves the organs of the people, shall say another—and the voice of the people shall not be heard from their own mouths, or from that of their elected substitutes—but in the lying oracles of the secret skulking prophets of the false gods, whom neither the people nor their fathers worshipped. The people of the east, and the west, the north, and the south, shall say there is peace—and neutrality shall be the countersign—but the sons of rapine and plunder, of anarchy, confusion and every evil work, shall counterfeit the countersign, and shall substitute in lieu thereof a shibboleth, called Gratitude, of which they know neither the force or meaning, having never felt the impression thereof. And in those days the people shall be all in all; and yet the *doings* of the people shall be reviled and ridiculed by their pretended friends; and the rights of election shall be contended for, and the men whom the people have *freely elected*, shall be traduced and stigmatized as a band of pickpockets and rogues; and yet the infallibility of the people shall be set up, as Nebuchadnezzar set up a great image, for all nations, tongues and people, to fall down and worship. And this great image shall deliver oracles, and dark and *light* sayings, yea windy matters, out of a *hollow* cavity, even from the belly of the same—albeit, but one voice only shall be heard, and that alone shall be infallible, tho' it often speak in an unknown tongue. And there shall be a Babellous jargon of languages in those days; and the enemies of peace shall say they are the friends of order, while they rail against law and government; and they shall call themselves the supporters of union among the tribes, while they exert their power to break the links of the chain of harmony. They shall also malign the Constitution, the palladium of Liberty, and yet profess to be sticklers for *principles*, without an attachment to men. They shall, in those days, make incessant efforts to destroy the confidence of the people in the work of their own hands, if by any means they may induce them to undermine the foundations of *Liberty, Law*, and *Government*, laid by their best and most experienced workmen; and all this they shall do under the plausible pretext of being friends to the interest of the people. Yea, they shall openly propose to the people, that they return to a sand-rope union—and a confederation of heads so disproportioned to each other, that they appear when arranged, like pins' heads, and billiard balls. And lo, in those days there shall be a fountain opened, and a putrid stream shall issue therefrom; and whosoever shall drink thereof, shall have a wonderful change wrought in his visual faculty; for albeit, before he had imbibed the poisonous draught, the Columbian world exhibited Nature in her most beautiful attire, and the musical sounds of peace, plenty, and perfect freedom, vibrated in dulcet notes on his ears; from henceforward, nothing but a barren waste is presented to his imagination, and all the hell of slavery and distress haunts his perverted fancy; and yet, strange to tell, until this scene is realized, such will be the sing-song of the day, that all the vigilance of real patriotism will be necessary to secure the solid blessings enjoyed. And moreover there shall be a most wonderful sympathy between congenial souls born more than 3000 miles asunder—and European politics shall no longer be reprobated as the bane of Columbia—and the vision of political empirics shall run in parallel lines—and the prospects of anarchy and confusion shall be painted in the same colours in both hemispheres, and this shall turn the monster of European politics into a bugbear, yea into a philosophical blending of the equality and liberty of both worlds. And the United States of Columbia shall depend on God and their own strength, until the Deity is no longer recognized, and then the independence, freedom and existence of Columbia shall depend on ———

EXTRACTS.

The partizans of that insubordination and licence which is the liberty of vice, those who are *the most clamorous, illiberal, and impudent*, in the cause of what they falsely call republicanism, *are not*, it is fairly presumable, *the true men*, who, in the moment of public adversity, distress and terror, would be the last to quit the post of true patriotism——the post of difficulty, duty, danger, glory.

THE GENUINE SPIRIT OF REPUBLICANISM is as TEMPERATE *and* EQUITABLE *in* COUNCIL, as FEARLESS *and* TERRIBLE *in the moment of requisite* ACTION. Serene, deliberate, collected, humane, TRUE PATRIOTISM *rises magnanimously to the* REGRETTED, *although requisite*, COMBAT; and, sublimely wielding the potent sword of equity, smites the power of despotism, and commands social ORDER and REPOSE.

United America, having passed through the revolutionary conflict, now enjoys the SMILING RADIANCE of Heaven; while the deep-charged tempest invests the old world. Turning from the ORIENT EDEN IN THE WEST, a far different prospect demands attention: For scenes like what the American citizens have witnessed, may be REALIZED OVER A WHOLE CONTINENT. And, with this idea in view, the eye of philosophy may now eagerly fix on Europe!

Extend the view yet further! Contemplate the EXPANSIVE ENERGY OF PRINCIPLES, and eye the Universe! Then estimate the course of events, and consider what the prospect portends! The associating of the champions of liberty, against the conspirating supporters of despotism, the assembling of their respective powers, in various quarters of the globe, the conflicts of their numerous forces—now strike the mind, as approaching CONVULSIONS OF THE WORLD. And a GENERAL EARTHQUAKE, undoubtedly, must OVERTHROW THE COLOSSUS OF DESPOTISM.

FOR THIS CONVULSIVE CATASTROPHE, THE WORLD HAS BEEN PREPARING FOR CENTURIES. To form an estimate of the subject, open a broad eye on the Universe, and view its progressive revolution!

Since it has been *modestly* asserted by the anti-pacific junto, that the President of the United States did not speak the sentiments of the people in the Proclamation of Neutrality. It must afford pleasure to every real republican to find, that there is a fair prospect of an unequivocal decision of the question. Meetings have been already held in many of the towns and cities of the United States, in all of which, but *one opinion appears*, and that in favor of the Proclamation. Meetings are calling in a great many other places, and there is no doubt the business will be general thro' the Union.

QUERIES—By a Correspondent.

Whether the power of raising or levying soldiers or sailors in any country, is not appropriate to the sovereignty of such country? If two such powers are or may be exercised at one and the same time in any particular country, is not the Government of such country a monster?—Can it be supposed that the supreme executive of this country will on any occasion, consent either implicitly or explicitly to any *participation* of the supreme public authority—much less to any assumption of its independent exercise?—Would not such a relinquishment be treason against the majesty of the people of these sovereign independent States?

From the General Advertiser.

QUERY. Is not the report of the late prosecution against Gideon Henfield, lately published [in the National Gazette and General Advertiser,] wicked, cruel and false; as tending to mislead the ignorant and unwary, by holding out the idea, that the determination in that case must be an invincible precedent in all future similar cases; whereas it is well known that any American citizen violating our neutrality is still liable to prosecution, and if found guilty by a candid and impartial jury, candidly and impartially summoned by our Marshal, is liable to punishment?

QUERY. Is not the advertisement of the French Consul inviting "*all Friends to Liberty*" (which includes, literally, I hope, Americans) to service on board the French frigates, blameable, and pernicious, being attended by the same destructive consequences?

The following is the article referred to in the above Queries.

"By this verdict, which, according to the charge of the court, includes a decision on the *law* as well as the *facts*, it is now established, that a citizen of the *United States* may lawfully enter on board a *French privateer*; and, it is presumable, that no other prosecution, for the same cause, can be sustained—as it would be contrary to the principles of impartial justice, that any man should, in future, be convicted and punished, for doing *what* in *Gideon Henfield* was no crime, and incurred no penalty."

Nat. Gaz.

To the EDITOR *of the* NATIONAL GAZETTE.

PHILIP, between you and I,
They've made you believe a lie;
The author of "Justice"—is not *John Fenno*—
Justice is an Artist—*Phil*,
And tho' you *swear*, as you *will*,
With his most masterly quill,
Justice is done to the Poet *Phil Freneau*.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Sch'r. Maria, Peoples, N. Providence and St. Marks

America, Writhington, Cape Francois

Sloop Morning Star, Wilden, Virginia

Lark, Burrows, St. Martins

NANTUCKET, *July* 23. Arrived here the following vessels from a whaling cruise, on the coast of Brazil—Ship Columbia, Joseph Bennet, 900 barrels whale oil; brig Leo, William Clisby, 550 barrels; brig Amazon, D. Giles, 650; ship Columbia, Philip Foldick, 700 barrels.

INFORMATION FOR NAVIGATORS.

LITTLE EGG HARBOR.

When you are in the lat. 39, 30, N. and wish to proceed into Little Egg Harbour, run in for the land till you discover two beacons on or near the extreme point of the N. Beach, bringing them in one line they will bear W. N. W. from you. Run in that direction till you pass the south break-head, which lies on the larboard hand. You will then discover two beacons on Tucker's beach, bearing S. W. by S. at the same time Tucker's house will bear S. W. By steering in this direction, you will carry in 12 feet water over a middle ground, which lies on the starboard hand.

But in order to keep the best water, you must haul close in with the south breaker, as there is no danger within half a cable's length, where you will carry from 16 to 18 feet water, and regular soundings on the starboard hand, with sufficient room to work a topsail vessel, that does not exceed 12 feet, but with a leading wind you may run in with a draught of 14 or 15 feet with safety. When you are up with Tucker's beach W. N. W. is your course to the Fox Burrs, or West-Marsh, which you may lay along side of with safety, in 16 feet water. This harbor is very convenient in the winter season, being free from ice, and several other obstacles.

The beacons on the north beach are two spars, 45 feet in length, and a sixty gallon cask half way up; and a ten gallon cask on top, each painted black, the spars are white. Those on Tucker's beach are spars painted white and red, with a plank half way up, in a horizontal direction, and black. These beacons are perceivable at six or eight miles distance.

(Signed) PATRICK DENNIS, master of the Vigilant Cutter.

DAVID MORRIS, first branch Pilot for New-York.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,		17 9
3 per Cents,		9 9
Deferred,		10 7
Full shares Bank U. S.	3	per cent. adv.

To the Public.

THE Editor of the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES, propoſes publiſhing the Paper, under that Title, every Evening, Sunday's excepted.

To render it intereſting as a Daily Publication, it ſhall contain foreign and domeſtic, commercial and political Intelligence:—Eſſays and Obſervations, local and general:—Maritime information:—Prices Current of Merchandize and the Public Funds. Alſo a ſummary of the proceedings of Congreſs, and of the Legiſlature of this State:—with a ſketch of Congreſſional Debates, &c.

ADVERTIZING favors will be gratefully received.

TERMS.

To be printed on paper of the demy ſize; but a larger ſize ſhall be ſubſtituted in December next.

The price Six Dollars per Annum, to be paid half Yearly.

When a ſufficient number of Subſcribers is obtained, the Publication ſhall commence.

In the interim, the Gazette will be publiſhed twice a week as uſual.—Subſcriptions are reſpectfully ſolicited by the Public's humble ſervant,

JOHN FENNO.

☞ *Subſcriptions are received at the City Tavern, South Second Street—by Mr. Dobſon, at the Stone Houſe—by other perſons who are in poſſeſſion of ſubſcription papers, and by the Editor, at his houſe, No. 34, North Fifth-Street.*

Philadelphia, July, 1793.

INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1ſt, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to the members of the Inſurance Company of North America, that the Directors have declared a dividend (to this day) of ſix per cent on the amount of the firſt inſtalment, and of one per cent per month, on the ſums paid towards the ſecond and third inſtalments, calculating from the firſt day of the month following that in which theſe payments were made. The Dividend will be paid to the Stockholders or their Repreſentatives, at the Company's Office, (No. 119, ſouth Front-Street) at any time after the 7th inſt.

EBENEZER HAZARD, Sec'ry.

☞ *As the members of this Company are much diſperſed throughout the United States, the Printers in the ſeveral ſtates are requeſted to give the above a place in their newſpapers.*

RULES

To be obſerved in tranſacting Buſineſs with the

Inſurance Company

OF NORTH-AMERICA.

1ſt. ALL orders for Inſurance muſt be given in writing, ſigned by the applicant; and as minute a deſcription of the veſſel is expected, as the perſon ordering the inſurance can give, reſpecting her age, built, how found and fitted, and whether double or ſingle decked.

2d. All policies will be ready for delivery in twenty-four hours after the order for inſurance is accepted at the office, and the policy muſt be taken up in ten days.

3d. Notes, with an approved endorſer, for all premiums, muſt be given in ten days, payable as follows:

For American and Weſt-India riſques, in three months after the date of the policy.

For European riſques, in ſix months.

For India and China riſques, in 12 months.

For riſques by the year, in eight months.

For riſques for ſix months, in four months.

And for riſques for any leſſer time, in three months.

4th. Loſſes will be paid in *ten days* after proof and adjuſtment; but if the note given for the premium ſhall not have become due within that time, the amount of it ſhall, nevertheleſs, be deducted from the loſs to be paid.

The Inſurance Company of North-America hereby give notice to all whom it may concern, that, agreeably to the above rules, they are ready to receive all orders for inſurance, which may be addreſſed to them, accompanied with directions to ſome reſponſible houſe in Philadelphia for the payment of the premiums within the time limited.

In caſe the riſques offered ſhall be approved, the inſurance ſhall be immediately effected; otherwiſe notice ſhall be given, either by anſwer to the perſon applying, or to his agent, in Philadelphia, as may be ordered.

By order of the Directors,

EBENEZER HAZARD, Sec'ry.

July 3. 4w

Albany Glaſs-Houſe.

The Proprietors *of the* Glaſs-Manufactory, under the Firm of

M'CLALLEN, M'GREGOR *and* Co.

BEG leave to inform the public, that they have now brought their WINDOW-GLASS to ſuch perfection, as will be found, on compariſon, to be equal, in quality, to the beſt London Crown Glaſs.

Having fixed their prices at a lower rate than *imported* Glaſs, they are induced to believe, that importations of this article will be diſcontinued, in proportion as their works are extended.—They propoſe to enlarge the ſcale of this buſineſs, and as the ſucceſs of it will depend on the patriotic ſupport of the public, they beg leave to ſolicit their friendly patronage in the purſuit of a branch which will intereſt every lover of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

All orders for WINDOW-GLASS, of any ſize, will be received at the Store of RHODES and MACGREGOR, No. 234, Queen-ſtreet, New-York, and at the Glaſs Warehouſe, No. 48, Market-ſtreet, Albany, which will be punctually attended to.

☞ WANTED, ſix ſmart active LADS, not exceeding 16 years of age, to be indented as Apprentices, and regularly inſtructed in the various branches of Glaſs-Making.

Alſo, three Window-Glaſs Makers, to whom great encouragement will be given.

May 1, 1793 ep12w

American Stocks.

THE Reſources of the United States of America being, in proportion to their Debt, probably ſuperior to thoſe of any European Government; and they having made ample Proviſion for the Payment of the Intereſt of their Stocks, only two Arrangements more ſeem neceſſary to make them a very eligible Property to People in this Country; viz.

1ſt. *To make them transferable in London; and,*

2d. *To provide Means for paying the Intereſt or Dividends, in London, punctually on a certain Day without Expence.*

To accompliſh theſe two Objects, the annexed Declaration is publiſhed, and an Office is kept under the Direction of the Truſtees, by Mr. *Mark Leavenworth*, where conſtant attendance is given, for the Purpoſe of receiving Stock, and making Transfers.

The Dividends will be received in America by the Truſtees, and will be paid quarterly by the LONDON and MIDDLESEX BANK, Stratford-place, London, (as mentioned in the Declaration of the Truſtees,) on the Firſt Days of January, April, July, and October, without any Deduction.

It is hoped that theſe Meaſures will render making Transfers and receiving Dividends as convenient as at the Bank of England, or any other Place. Perſons who wiſh to purchaſe American Stocks, or to tranſact any other Buſineſs in them, by applying perſonally at the Office, or by Letter to Mr. *Leavenworth*, will be carefully attended to.

Freeman's-Court, Cornhill, May 16, 1793.

DECLARATION OF TRUST.

WE, GERARD NOEL EDWARDS, SAMUEL SMITH, GEORGE TEMPLER, NATHANIEL MIDDLETON, RICHARD JOHNSON, and JOHN WEDGWOOD, Eſquires, Bankers:

At the Requeſt of ſundry Perſons, have conſented and agreed to hold in Truſt for them and others, for the Space of Twenty Years, ſuch American Stocks as they ſhall, from Time to Time, tranſfer to us. And (Security having been given by us for the Purpoſe) we engage to receive the Dividends, that may be paid in America, on all ſuch Stock as ſhall be ſo tranſfered to us in Truſt, and to pay the ſame to the ſeveral Proprietors, at our Banking-Houſe, in Stratford-place, London, Three Months after we ſhall have received the ſame in America, at the Rate of Four Shillings and Six-pence Sterling for each Dollar received, without any Deduction.

For the Purpoſe of Tranſfering the ſaid Stock to the Truſtees and from Individuals to each other, an Office is opened in Freeman's-Court, Cornhill, where regular Books are kept under our Inſpection and Direction. We farther declare that we will tranſfer to any Perſon or Perſons his, her, or their, Stocks when required ſo to do.

London, May 15th, 1793.

GERARD NOEL EDWARDS.
SAMUEL SMITH.
GEORGE TEMPLER.
NATHANIEL MIDDLETON.
RICHARD JOHNSON.
JOHN WEDGWOOD.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, May 27, 1793,

500 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain THOMAS SLOSS GANTT, has lately made his eſcape from Baltimore County Gaol, to which he was committed under a charge of having robbed the Eaſtern Mail, on the 28th day of January laſt: Notice is hereby given, that a reward of five hundred dollars will be paid at this Office, to any perſon or perſons who ſhall apprehend the ſaid *Thomas Sloſs Gantt*, and deliver him into the cuſtody of the keeper of the ſaid Gaol, or into the cuſtody of either of the Marſhals within the United States, ſo that the ſaid *Thomas Sloſs Gantt* may be effectually ſecured, and forth coming to anſwer the above mentioned charge.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Poſt-Maſter General.

The following is a deſcription of the abovenamed THOMAS SLOSS GANTT: He is about ſix feet high, ſtrait and well made, has light coloured hair, tied behind, fair complexion and has a down look when ſpoken to.

TO THE PUBLIC.

☞ *THE* EDITOR *propoſes to continue the publication of the* GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES, *for diſtant circulation, after the firſt of December next, on the following terms, viz.*

It ſhall be publiſhed on WEDNESDAYS *and* SATURDAYS, *on paper of the Medium ſize—which is larger than the preſent.*

The price, Three Dollars per annum, excluſive of poſtage.

Subſcriptions to be received by the reſpective Poſt-Maſters throughout the Union, or ſuch other perſons as may ſee proper to collect them.

The papers to be forwarded by poſt twice a week. No packets to contain leſs than SIX *papers—and no ſubſcriptions to be received for a leſs term than ſix months.—Payments to be conſtantly ſix months in advance.—Twenty per cent. deduction from the price of the* GAZETTE, *will be allowed to thoſe who collect and forward the ſubſcription money, free of expenſe, in full of all charges for their trouble in the buſineſs.*

The publication will contain as uſual, a variety of original eſſays—foreign and domeſtic intelligence, and a ſummary of the proceedings of the Legiſlature of the Union, &c. &c.——Attention will be paid to diſpatching the papers with punctuality, and Subſcribers may depend on receiving them as regularly, as the poſts arrive.

June 8.

THE EDITOR

MOST earneſtly requeſts thoſe of his diſtant Subſcribers who are in arrears for the Gazette, to make payment as ſoon as poſſible.—Thoſe perſons who have received ſubſcription money on his account are deſired to remit the ſame. The arrearages for the Gazette have accumulated to a ſerious amount—Serious, as they are the only reſource to diſcharge very ſerious engagements incurred in the proſecution of this expenſive publication. Philadelphia, June 26.

War Department,

Auguſt 1ſt, 1793.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the Military Invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are intitled for ſix months of their annual penſion, from the 4th day of March laſt, and which will become due on the 5th of September next, will be paid on the ſaid day by the Commiſſioners of the Loans, within the States reſpectively under the uſual regulations.

By Command of the
PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES.
H. KNOX, *Secretary at War.*

N. B. The Printers in the reſpective States are requeſted to publiſh the above in their newſpapers for the ſpace of two months.

FOR SALE, BY

MATHEW CAREY,

At his Store, No. 118, Market-ſtreet,
PHILADELPHIA,

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM, from its commencement in January, 1787, to its termination in December, 1792, in twelve volumes, price, neatly bound and lettered, nineteen dollars and one fifth.

The opinion of the Preſident of the United States, reſpecting this work, is as follows:

"I believe the American Muſeum has met with extenſive, I may ſay, with univerſal approbation from competent judges; for I am of opinion, that the work is not only eminently calculated to diſſeminate political, agricultural, philoſophical, and other valuable information; but that it has been *uniformly conducted with taſte, attention, and propriety.* If to theſe important objects be ſuperadded the more immediate deſign of reſcuing public documents from oblivion—I will venture to pronounce, as my ſentiment, THAT A MORE USEFUL LITERARY PLAN HAS NEVER BEEN UNDERTAKEN IN AMERICA, or one MORE DESERVING OF PUBLIC ENCOURAGEMENT."

June 5.

By THOMAS JOHNSON, DAVID STUART, & DANIEL CARROLL, Eſquires,

COMMISSIONERS appointed by Government to prepare the Public Buildings, &c. within the City of *Waſhington*, for the reception of Congreſs, and for their permanent reſidence after the year 1800—

A LOTTERY

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE

FEDERAL CITY.

50,000 Tickets at 7 dollars, are 350,000 dollars.

LIST OF PRIZES, viz.

1	Superb Hotel, with baths, out houſes, &c. &c. to coſt		50,000
1	Caſh Prize		25,000
1	ditto		20,000
1	ditto		15,000
1	ditto		10,000
2	ditto	5,000 are	10,000
10	ditto	1,000	10,000
20	ditto	500	10,000
100	ditto	100	10,000
200	ditto	50	10,000
400	ditto	25	10,000
1,000	ditto	20	20,000
15,000	ditto	10	150,000
16,737	Prizes		Dollars 350,000
33,263	Blanks		
50,000			

By this ſcheme *at leaſt* the amount of the tickets will return to the fortunate adventurers, and yet the federal City will gain its object thereby, in a magnificent building deſigned both for public and private convenience.

Although ſome expence muſt neceſſarily attend the conducting of the lottery, (which expence will be taken from the principal prize) the Commiſſioners having agreed to preſent in return a ſufficient quantity of excellent free-ſtone, together with the beſt adapted lots for the hotel and for the out-houſes, the value of the lottery entire may be fairly rated at *ſomething more than par:* In this important inſtance it will be found, on examination, to exceed all the lotteries that have ever been offered to the Public in this or perhaps in any other country. The keys of the Hotel, when compleat, will be delivered to the fortunate poſſeſſor of the ticket drawn againſt its number.—All the other prizes will be paid, *without deduction, in one month after the drawing*, by the City Treaſurer at Waſhington, or at ſuch Bank or Banks as may be hereafter announced, for the conveniency of the fortunate adventurers.

The drawing will commence on Monday the 6th of September next, at the City of Waſhington.

Tickets may be had of Col. *Wm. Dickens*, City Treaſurer of Waſhington; *Thayer & Hartlee*, of Charleſton, South-Carolina; *Gideon Deniſon*, Savannah; Meſſrs. *James Weſt & Co.* Baltimore; Mr. *Peter Gilman*, Boſton; and at ſuch other places as will be hereafter publiſhed.

N. B. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be given for the beſt Plan of an elegant and convenient HOTEL or INN, with hot and cold Baths, Stables, and other out houſes, *if preſented on or before the 10th of April next*; and a preference will be given to the Artiſt for a Contract, provided he be duly qualified to compleat his plan. The ground on which the Hotel and out houſes are to be erected, will be a corner lot of about 90 by 200 feet, with a back avenue to the ſtables, &c. Sections and eſtimates of the expenſe will be expected with the elevations, &c. compleat; and 50,000 dollars muſt be regarded by the Architect as the utmoſt limit in the expenſe intended for this purpoſe.

S. BLODGET,
Agent for the affairs of the City.

March, 61793

P L A N S

OF THE

City of Waſhington,

Sold by the BOOKSELLERS,
DOBSON, CAREY, YOUNG, & CRUKSHANK.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 26, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, until the fourteenth day of September next incluſively, for the ſupply of all Rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of January to the thirty-firſt day of December 1794, both days incluſive, at the places, and within the diſtricts hereafter mentioned, viz.

1. At any place or places betwixt York-Town and Carliſle, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and Pittſburgh, & at Pittſburgh, York-town, & Carliſle.

2. At any place or places from Pittſburgh to the mouth of Big Beaver Creek, and at the mouth of Big Beaver Creek.

3. At any place or places from the ſaid mouth to the upper falls of the ſaid Big Beaver, and at the upper falls.

4. At any place or places from the ſaid upper falls to Mahoning, and at Mahoning.

5. At any place or places from the ſaid Mahoning over to the Head Navigation of the river Cayahoga, and at the ſaid Head Navigation.

6. At any place or places from the ſaid Head Navigation to the mouth of the ſaid river Cayahoga, and at the ſaid mouth.

7. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Big Beaver Creek, to the mouth of the river Muſkingum, and up the ſaid river to the Tuſcarowas, and at the Tuſcarowas, and thence over to the Cayahoga river, and thence down the ſaid river to its mouth.

8. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the river Muſkingum and the mouth of the Scioto river, and at the mouth of the ſaid river Scioto.

9. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of Scioto river & the mouth of the Great Miami, at the mouth of the Great Miami, and from thence to the rapids or the falls of the Ohio, and at the ſaid rapids.

10. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Great Miami, up the ſaid Miami to and at Pique Town.

11. At any place or places from Fort Waſhington to Fort Hamilton, and at Fort Hamilton. At any place or places from Fort Hamilton to Fort St. Clair, and at Fort St. Clair.

12. At any place or places from Fort St. Clair to Fort Jefferſon, and at Fort Jefferſon.

13. At any place or places from Fort Jefferſon to the field of action of the 4th of November, 1791, and at the ſaid field of action.

14. At any place or places from the ſaid field of action to the Miami Villages, and at the Miami Villages.

15. At any place or places from the ſaid Miami Villages to the falls of the Miami river, which empties into Lake Erie, and at the ſaid falls, and from thence to its mouth, and at its mouth.

16. At any place or places from the mouth of the ſaid Miami river of Lake Erie to Sanduſky Lake, and at Sanduſky Lake.

17. At any place or places from the ſaid Sanduſky Lake, to the mouth of the river Cayahoga.

18. At any place or places from the mouth of the ſaid river Cayahoga to Preſque Iſle, and at Preſque Iſle.

19 At any place or places from Preſque Iſle to the ſtream running into Lake Erie from towards the Jadaghque Lake, and thence over to and at the ſaid Jadaghque Lake, and thence down the Alleghany river to Fort Franklin.

20. At any place or places from Preſque Iſle to Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf.

21. At any place or places from Le Beuf to Fort Franklin, and at Fort Franklin, and from thence to Pittſburgh.

22. At any place or places from the rapids of the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabaſh river, and from the mouth of the ſaid Wabaſh river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

23 At any place or places on the Eaſt ſide of the river Miſſiſſippi, from the mouth of the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Illinois river.

24. At any place or places from the mouth of the ſaid Wabaſh river up to Fort Knox, and at Fort Knox.

25. At any place or places from Fort Knox up the ſaid Wabaſh to Ouittanon, and at Ouittanon.

26. At any place or places from Ouittanon, up the ſaid Wabaſh, to the head navigation of a branch thereof called Little River, and at the ſaid head navigation of Little River.

27. At any place or places from the ſaid head navigation of Little River over to the Miami-Village.

28. At any place or places from the mouth of the river Teneſſee to Occochappo or Bear Creek, on the ſaid river, incluſively.

29. At any place or places from the mouth of the river Cumberland to Naſhville, on the ſaid river, and at Naſhville.

30. And at any place or places within thirty miles of ſaid Naſhville to the Southward, Weſtward or Northward thereof.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other diſtricts, not ſpecified in theſe propoſals, the price of the ſame to be hereafter agreed on betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
One quart of ſalt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of ſoap,
One pound of candles,
} per 100 rations.

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities as that there ſhall at all times, during the ſaid term, be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at each of the ſaid poſts, for the ſpace of at leaſt 3 months in advance, in good and wholeſome proviſions, if the ſame ſhall be required.

It is to be underſtood in each caſe, that all loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs, and the amount of the articles for which compenſation is claimed.

The contract for the above ſupplies will be made either for *one* year, or for *two* years, as may appear eligible. Perſons diſpoſed to contract will therefore confine their offers to one year, or they may make their propoſitions ſo as to admit an election of the term of two years.

The offers may compriſe all the places which have been ſpecified, or a part of them only.